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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

HA-6

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Bon Air

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

South of Laurel Brook Road, 7/8 mile west
of Fallston Road

CITY, TOWN

Fallston

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

CODE
24

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

COUNTY

Harford

CODE
025

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

☐ STRUCTURE

☐ SITE

☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

☐ BOTH

☐ PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS

☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

☐ UNOCCUPIED

☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

☐ ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED

☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED

☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE

☐ COMMERCIAL

☐ EDUCATIONAL

☐ ENTERTAINMENT

☐ GOVERNMENT

☐ INDUSTRIAL

☐ MILITARY

☐ MUSEUM

☐ PARK

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

☐ RELIGIOUS

☐ SCIENTIFIC

☐ TRANSPORTATION

☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. C. John Sullivan

STREET & NUMBER

Box 193

CITY, TOWN

Fallston

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 21047

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Harford County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

STATE

Maryland 21014

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1936

☒ FEDERAL

☐ STATE

☐ COUNTY

☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

HA-6

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	ca. 1830	DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Bon Air is of stone, stuccoed and scored in imitation of ashlar, three stories in height, with a steep hipped roof distinguished by a pronounced splay or "kick" at the eaves. Its north front is of three bays, its south front five. An entrance is centered in each facade. A single brick chimney rises at each end of the main house, flush with the end walls. An "L" shaped service wing of similarly stuccoed stone extends easterly, then southerly. Now two stories in height, it was originally one-and-a-half stories, as evidenced by outlines in its north gable end, its stuccoed frame second story walls, and by an early painting of the house preserved within.

A hipped roof porch of one story shelters the north entrance and a long shed-roofed porch extends clear across the south front.

The central window in the second story of the north front and all second story windows of the south front retain wooden casement sash, each sash in the central windows containing ten lights, in the others eight. The central bay of the south front appears externally to contain a typical casement window, but internally it is seen to be a pair of French doors which once gave access to a second story porch, documented by the early painting of the house and by its outline on the wall. Other windows have eight-over-eight sliding sash. First story windows have flat-paneled shutters while louvered blinds flank second story windows.

Centered on the north roof is a small dormer containing a six-light casement sash; a larger dormer with a six-over-six window lights the attic story in the easterly bay, but the westerly bay is void of dormers on the north front. A centered pediment lights the attic story on the south front, containing a four-light casement sash; it is flanked by a single dormer on each side, each containing a six-light casement sash. Small wood pinnacles rise from each end of the roof ridge, extensions of the trussed roof structure inside.

The steep hipped roof and the casement windows instantly mark Bon Air as French. The sliding sash windows are contemporary with a few other early 19th century modifications which may be observed within.

A central hall contains the principal staircase, which extends to the third or attic story; the staircase rises above the north entrance which, together with overwhelming tradition, suggests that the south entrance was considered the principal entrance originally. A single room flanks the central hall on either

See continuation sheet #1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Bon Air
Fallston,
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION (continued)

side. The westerly room of the first story has a plaster cornice and portions of a plaster medallion centered in the ceiling. The easterly room has a china cupboard with arched glazed doors built in the space north of the chimney breast.

Patches in the wall and terminations of chairrail indicate that the south entrance has been made narrower. That door and its trim, other six panel doors and their trim, and the sliding sash windows and trim associated with them, probably date from the same period of remodeling, circa 1830.

The staircase is distinctively different from typical Harford staircases in the late 18th century, undoubtedly due to its French designer. Built principally of black walnut, its molded rail, turned newels and balusters and molded stringer are all of non-English profiles; all these elements, including the balusters, are joined by pinned mortise and tenon, an unusual detail. Each flight commences with a straight run, terminating at the next floor above with a short series of winders. Hand-made wrought iron nails in the treads and risers and in the boarding which encloses space beneath the flights indicate that the staircase is original.

All original mantels in the four rooms of the main house remain in place. Of black walnut they, like the staircase, are of a French design, consisting of an architrave, cyma recta frieze, and a molded cornice shelf, all with profiles and proportions just a little different from the usual mantels of the period with British ancestry.

Original doors remain in the second story, also of black walnut, also French in design; they are of two flat panels which are flush with the stiles and rails of the hall side. Rails, the horizontal member of the door's frame, have edges planed to an ogee profile; stiles, the vertical member of the door's frame, have chamfered edges which terminate short of the rails. Wrought-iron locks and thumb latches comprise the original hardware remaining on most of these doors.

See continuation sheet #2

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PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION (continued)

The chairrail, or sur-base as it was called in the 18th and early 19th century, includes a molded cap of walnut.

At unaltered second-story windows, a heavy, structural, wooden frame lines the opening, its members joined with pegged mortise and tenon. An ogee backband applied to the frame forms a classical architrave surround. The sash are located toward the outer surface of the wall and open inwardly. Muntins are not of the customary profile, undoubtedly the result of their French ancestry. A long wrought iron bolt secures the sash closed at the top, and a short bolt secures them at the bottom. The wrought-iron backplates of the top bolts are shaped to a decorative pattern.

The trussed roof is of great interest. Partially concealed by the plaster of the finished attic rooms, its upper portions are visible above the ceiling, and its lower elements can be deduced by visible components within the finished portions of the attic. Tie beams, or the bottom chord of the truss, extend awkwardly above the attic floor across the structure at the partitions which form the central hall, and beneath the roof peaks; at these four points, principal rafters, or the top chords of the truss, rise to the roof peak; an intermediate tie or collar beam, at the attic ceiling joint level, spans between the principal rafters, and supports a centered king post, or vertical chord in the truss, which extends upward to receive the principal rafters, and beyond, to support a ridge beam; king posts at the two ends of the ridge extend through the roof to become finials externally. Purlins at about the mid-point of the slope are supported by the principal rafters and, in turn, provide mid-span support for the common rafters. The common rafters are supported at their top ends by the ridge beam, and atypically they are not joined in pairs; each common rafter extends beyond the ridge beam, to the opposite slope. Diagonal bracing extends from the king posts to the ridge beam, in a plane parallel to the latter. The purlins are approximately square, laid parallel to the rafters, allowing the ceiling joists to be "V" notched against them for rigidity.

See continuation sheet #3

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ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

DESCRIPTION (continued)

The kitchen is in the outer corner of the "L" shaped service wing, and retains its large, arched cooking fireplace. An unfinished larder extends north of the kitchen, containing a staircase which originally lifted out of the way, against the ceiling. The first room of the service wing, next to the main house, and an adjacent corridor leading from the main house to the kitchen beyond, were refinished in the circa 1830 period. The stone walls of the service wing extend a few feet above the second floor, and notches in the masonry forming the lower areas of the window openings correspond to the locations of dormer windows, seen in the old painting of the house.

Preserved with the old painting is an early drawing of the grounds, showing the driveway describing a square around the house in its present pattern, with all the domestic and farm outbuildings arranged along its outer side. Most of these buildings still stand, and much of the driveway is depressed below a fall, to suggest concealment. Many of the outbuildings, some with exterior entrances to the second stories through tall dormers, suggest their French origin.

Bon Air was the dwelling of a wealthy man, and the extent of the French detailing throughout the house and its outbuildings suggests that its first owner brought carpenters and joiners, blacksmiths and possibly masons with him to his new seat in Maryland, recreating the spirit of a rural seat in northern France.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
0-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1794

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Claudius Francis Frederick

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

de la Porte

America has been called a nation of emigrants, but buildings truly representing any culture but that of the British Isles are relatively rare. Harford County has several structures with a distinct French ancestry; of them Bon Air is one of the most important.

Bon Air was built in 1794 by François de la Porte, a fact documented by a datestone on the south front of the house: F.D.L.P., A. 1794. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax records would normally be an important part of the documentation for a house of Bon Air's age, but these records for both the Upper and Lower Gunpowder Hundreds are lost. Historic structures with authentic datestones or construction dates established in contemporary archival documentation are rare, and very important. They become the standard against which other structures, without proven dates, can be compared when a construction date is sought. However, Bon Air's unique French detailing places it in a class of its own, so there are few, if any, undated historic structures which can be dated by comparison with it.

The builder was Colonel Claudius Francis Frederick de la Porte, Colonel en Second of the Vennois Regiment, who came to Harford County with Rochambeau during the American Revolution. Tradition tells us that several officers by the name of de la Porte were found in Rochambeau's army that crossed the Susquehanna into Harford. Impressed with Harford's beauty, they returned after the surrender of Cornwallis, as did Major De Gimat and Captain Grame. In 1793 Claudius Francis Frederick and his wife, Betsy Herbert, appeared in Harford and purchased from Moses Dillion a tract of land at the head of lovely Laurel Brook, part of "Bond's Forest" which they renamed "Bon Air." They may have come from the island of San Domingo to escape the terrible uprising. Frederick must have had money as he paid six hundred pounds current money for one hundred and seventy-six acres of Bond's Forest, plus sixteen acres called "Clark's Abode."

Amid old trees that have sheltered it for over one hundred years, the old stone house with its scarred stucco covering suggests

See continuation sheet #4

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

a peaceful bit of Normandy. The wings look as if the builder had planned to form a typical French courtyard and, had he joined the farm buildings to the house the other side would have had an air of "North of France flavor."

Frederick lived only three years at Bon Air. He died in 1797, and left all his property to his wife, Betsy Herbert. She lived in luxury, but like her husband did not enjoy it long as her death occurred in 1803. She was buried in the family cemetery beside her husband. The last de la Porte to own Bon Air was Pierre Louise August Marchand, a nephew of Francis. He inherited the land in 1827, only to sell it to Francas Gallaga four years later. From him it was acquired by Caleb Harman, from whose possession it passed to Benjamin Ferris of Wilmington, Delaware. In 1854 the little chateau came into the hands of James T. Watson, and remained in the Watson family for one hundred years. Following the Watsons the property was owned by Marjorie Kelly and is now being transferred to C. John Sullivan and his wife.

The significance of Bon Air lies today, much as it did 182 years ago, as unique architectural example of French artistry and culture at the time of our country's birth. The structure is all the more important in contrast to the prevailing homes of the period, modeled as they were essentially after the influence of the British Isles. Architectural evidence suggests that the wealthy F.D.L.P. brought his own joiners, blacksmiths, masons and artisans with him to recreate an exact replica of a rural seat in Northern France, "new-found" in the colonies in 1794.

Today, in 1976, Bon Air remains substantially virginal, not only in architectural preservation, but in its environmental setting amidst 26 acres remaining to the original tract of rolling woodland and fields.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

HA-6

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Early Manor & Plantation Houses of Maryland. 1934, p. 126
Harford Courthouse Land Record Office.
Harford County Directory. 1953, p. 304.
Register of Wills of Harford County
Don Swann. Colonial & Historic Homes of Maryland. 1975.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 26.13 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,8 37,8 3,4,0 4,3 7,4 2,0,0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 1,8 37,8 3,0,0 4,3 7,3 6,6,0

B 1,8 37,8 4,0,0 4,3 7,3 8,9,0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 1,8 37,7 9,4,0 4,3 7,3 7,6,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E 18/ 378020/ 4373930

Beginning at a point on the south side of Laurel Brook Road 2,200 feet west of Fallston Road, moving SSW paralleling the driveway to Bon Air for 900 feet to a point, then ESE 500 feet to a point, then SSW 900 feet to a point, then WNW 1,300 feet to a point, then NNE 660 feet to a point, then east 600 feet to a point, then NNE 1,100 feet to a point on the south side of Laurel Brook Road, then east 100 feet to the beginning.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE C. John Sullivan

August 2, 1976 bjn

ORGANIZATION	Harford County Comm./Maryland Historical Trust	DATE	838-0390/267-1212
STREET & NUMBER	Box 193	TELEPHONE	
CITY OR TOWN	Fallston	STATE	Maryland 21047

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☒

LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

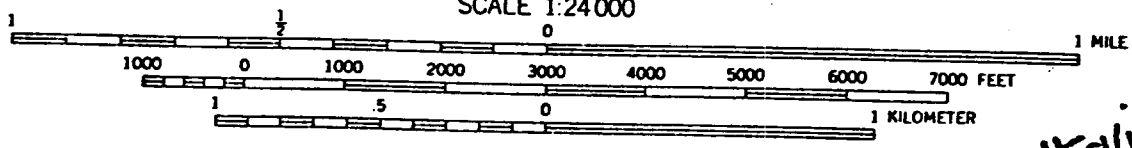
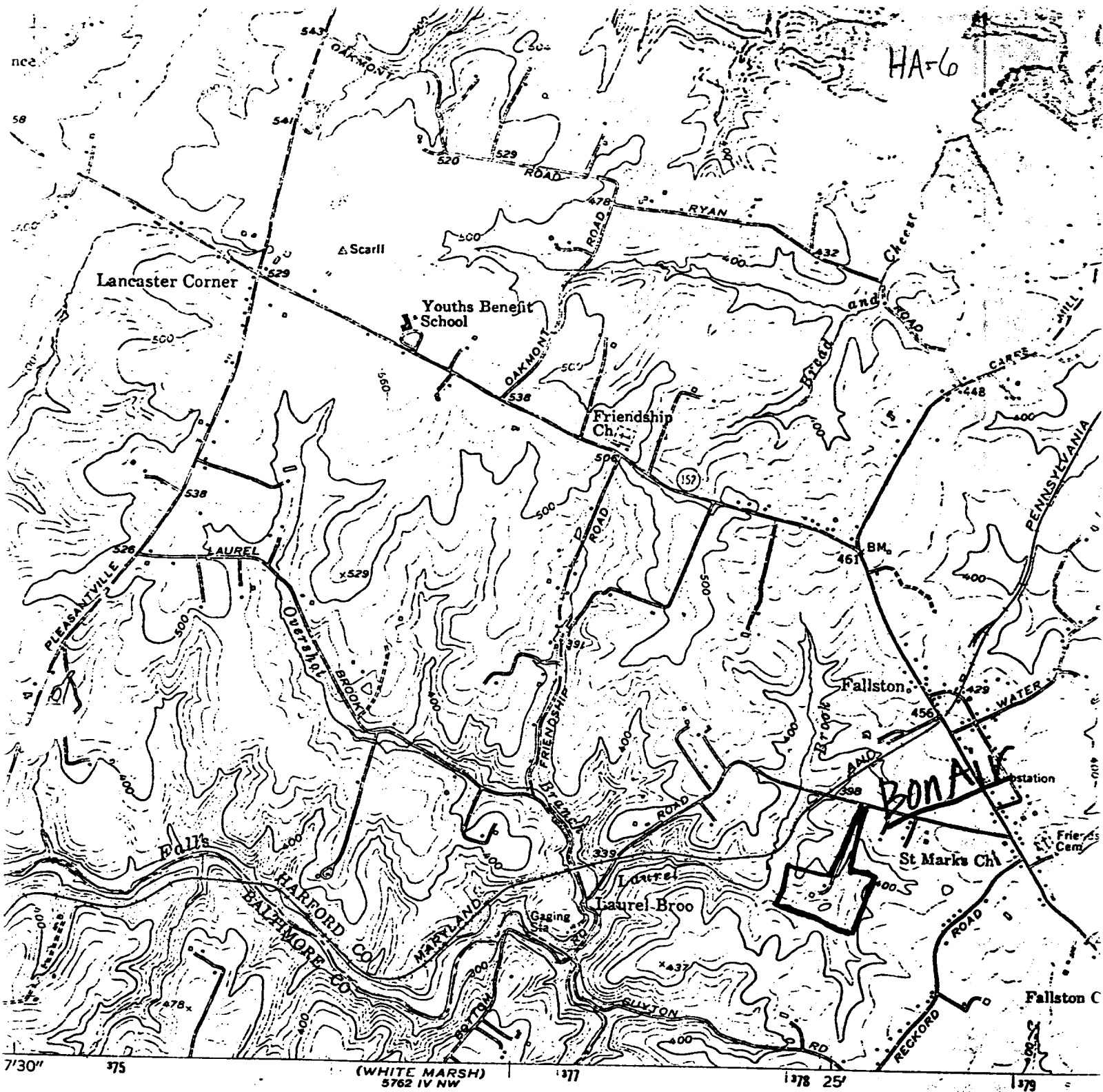
DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ST:

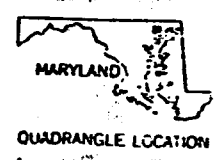
DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

Jarrettville Quad



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME			
COMMON: "Bon Air"			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Lane runs south from Laurel Brook Road about C. 4 mi			
CITY OR TOWN: Fallston west of Old Fallston Road			
STATE: Maryland	CODE:	COUNTY: Harford	CODE:
3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP	STATUS
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bath <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNERS NAME: Mr & Mrs Wm. Walcott Kelly			
STREET AND NUMBER: Laurel Brook Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Bel Air RFD	STATE: Maryland	CODE:	STATE:
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Clerk of Circuit Court			
STREET AND NUMBER: Harford County Courthouse, 40 S. Main St.			
CITY OR TOWN: Bel Air	STATE: Md.	CODE:	COUNTY:
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:			
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/>			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:	FOR NPS USE ONLY
			ENTRY NUMBER
			DATE

838-2190

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Two and a half story house facing north.
 Stucco, 5 bays by two. Windows
 8 lights over 8. Ridge line of hip roof

runs East-west ~~in a~~

~~hip roof in~~
~~as a ridge line~~

The angle flaring

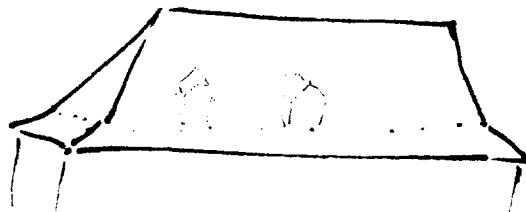
out in each face of the roof, Normandy style.

Long one story porch faces south.

T shaped wing runs ~~from~~ east
~~wall~~ to ~~an~~ ^{connect a} ~~east-west~~ ~~a~~ north south

addition stone building supposed to be
 earlier than the main house. ~~Other~~

Outbuilding's form ~~resembles~~ a loose
 courtyard reminiscent of Normandy.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☒20th Century ☐15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☐

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1789

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐Agriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Architecture *Art ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☐

Sociol/Humon-

Communications ☐Literature ☐ition ☐Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Music ☐Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Claudius Francis Frederick de la Porte, an officer in Rochambeau's army in the Revolution was ~~one of the first~~ ^{Three men} ^{so} taken into this part of the country ^{that they} ^{trapped} vowed to return. In 1793 he ~~later~~ and his wife Betsy Herbert purchased "Bond's Forest" - renamed "Bon Air" - from Moses Dillon, (176 acres, £800 pounds). A stone bears his initials F.D.L.P. and the date 1794.

One of the ~~three~~ ^{three} officers ^{Major De Gimet is} ^{believed to have} ^{been killed in action in Santa Domingo} ^{the other two} ^{was} Captain ~~Cramme~~ ^{Cramme} who came back to the Indian Springs Farm ^{as Priest's Ford, ~~the other two~~} ~~the other two~~

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Harold County Directory p 304.
Historic Houses of Maryland, Don Swann

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NW	°	'	"		°	'	"	
NE	°	'	"		°	'	"	
SE	°	'	"		°	'	"	
SW	°	'	"		°	'	"	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Year Ewing</u>		
ORGANIZATION: <u>Maryland Historic Trust</u>	DATE: <u>11/69</u>	
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>50 State Circle</u>		
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>	STATE: <u>MD</u>	CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS